COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS FOR

Rule 61.3.1 - Transfer of Gasoline Into Stationary Underground Storage Tanks and Rule 61.4.1 - Transfer of Gasoline from Stationary Underground Storage Tanks Into Vehicle Fuel Tanks.

Pursuant to California Health and Safety Code Section 40727, the District is required prior to adopting, amending, or repealing a rule or regulation, to make findings of necessity, authority, clarity, consistency, reference, and non-duplication. As part of the consistency finding to ensure proposed rule requirements do not conflict with or contradict other Air Pollution Control District (District) or federal regulations, Health and Safety Code Section 40727.2 (a) requires the District to perform a written analysis identifying and comparing the air pollution control standards and other provisions of proposed new rules with existing rules and guidelines and existing federal rules, requirements, and guidelines applying to the same source category.

New Rules 61.3.1 and 61.4.1 have been developed to control volatile organic compounds (VOC) emissions from gasoline storage, transfer and dispensing operations. They implement the most recent version of the statewide Enhanced Vapor Recovery program and fulfill the District's obligations under State law and its current Regional Air Quality Strategy. Rule 61.3.1 applies to the transfer of gasoline from mobile transport tanks into stationary underground storage tanks. Rule 61.4.1 applies to the transfer of gasoline from stationary underground storage tank into motor vehicle fuel tanks.

There are two existing District rules that apply to the same facilities, Rule 61.3 (Transfer of Volatile Organic Compounds into Stationary Storage Tanks) and Rule 61.4 (Transfer of Volatile Organic Compounds into Vehicle Fuel Tanks). These rules are also included in the federally-enforceable State Implementation Plan and represent both federal and District requirements.

In addition, the sources subject to new proposed Rules 61.3.1 and 61.4.1 are required to meet the Best Available Control Technology (BACT) requirements of the New Source Review, which is developed according to federal guidelines.

A detailed comparison of proposed new Rule 61.3.1 with Rule 61.3 and BACT requirements is provided in Table I. A detailed comparison of proposed new Rule 61.4.1 with Rule 61.4 and BACT requirements is provided in Table II.

As seen from the tables, the new proposed rules have more stringent emission and operational standards than the existing rules because they reflect the more rigorous State program. The existing rules have, however, a broader applicability. They regulate the storage and transfer of other VOC such as alcohols, ketones, and organic acids and control VOC emissions from aboveground storage tanks. These operations and sources are not subject to the new rules.

There are no conflicts or contradictions between the requirements of new proposed rules and existing federal or District regulations.

Table I - Comparative Analysis of Rule 61.3.1

Items for Comparison	Rule 61.3.1	Rule 61.3	Best Available Control Technology (BACT)
Applicability	Transfer of gasoline only into underground storage tanks with a capacity of 250 gallons (946 liters) or more.	Transfer of gasoline and other VOC (as defined in Rule 61.0) into underground and aboveground storage tanks with a capacity of 260 gallons (984 liters) or more.	New gasoline dispensing facility (GDF) with an annual gasoline throughput >1 million gallons and any existing GDF proposing a throughput increase of 1 million per year or greater.
Exemptions	- Transfers into tanks exclusively for fueling agricultural wind machines; - Transfers into tanks when conducted by the San Diego County Department of Weights and Measures; - Transfers from mobile tanks into tanks with a capacity of 550 gallons or less and located at any non-retail facility.	Same as in Rule 61.3.1.	Same as in Rule 61.3.1.
Equipment and Operation Requirements	• The Phase I vapor recovery system must be equipped with California Air Resources Board (CARB) certified components; • Each stationary underground storage tank must have a Phase I vapor recovery system with a minimum 98% control efficiency; • The system must be installed, operated, and maintained in accordance with recent applicable CARB certification procedures and Executive Orders; • Each tank must be equipped with a CARB certified permanent submerged drop-tube; • The vapor recovery system and associated components except for components with an allowable leak rate must be maintained free of liquid and vapor leaks. Components with an allowable leak rate must operate within such rate; • Connect/disconnect procedures are specified for gasoline transfers from a cargo tank into an underground storage tank. Both a gas station operator and any person conducting the gasoline transfer are responsible for complying with these procedures; • Contractors and installers are required to complete a manufacturer's training program and any relevant program required by CARB or the District.	• The Phase I vapor recovery system must be CARB certified; • Each storage tank must have a Phase I vapor recovery system with a minimum 95% control efficiency; • Each tank must be equipped with a permanent submerged operable drop-tube; • Specifies a mass emission rate for aboveground tanks; • Specifies requirements for tanks in use prior to July 1, 1978.	Same as in Rule 61.3.1.

Table I - Comparative Analysis of Rule 61.3.1 - Continued

Items for Comparison	Rule 61.3.1	Rule 61.3	New Source Review Rules, Best Available Control Technology (BACT)
Inspection & Maintenance (I&M) Program	An I&M program must be implemented to ensure proper operation of the vapor recovery system. The program must be implemented by a facility representative and include, at a minimum, the following: • Periodic inspection of the system components, such as storage tank fill caps and gaskets, poppeted dry breaks, gasoline vapor and liquid adaptors, and spill boxes. The frequency of periodic inspections is specified for retail and non-retail facilities; • An annual inspection of submerged drop-tubes and pressure-vacuum valves on vent pipes; • An annual inspection to ensure compliance with all applicable District rules and regulations, all permit conditions, and all applicable CARB Executive Orders. <u>Maintenance Procedures</u> • The I&M program requires that components identified and recorded as not being in good condition be repaired, replaced, or adjusted within 7 calendar days. Use of any component having a Title 17 defect or a defect identified in the CARB Executive Order is prohibited.	None	Same as in Rule 61.3.1.
Source Testing	Requires conducting an initial compliance test and subsequent periodic compliance tests (at least annual). A person conducting the tests must have a certificate from the South Coast AQMD or from other training program approved by the District.	None	Same as in Rule 61.3.1. In addition, the pressure decay leak test of the vapor recovery system must be conducted pursuant to the District Test Procedure TP-96-1.
Recordkeeping	Requires records be maintained of inspections, repairs and maintenance performed and the results of initial and periodic compliance tests. The rule specifies minimum information to be included in repair logs and test records. In addition, gasoline throughput must be recorded monthly.	Requires monthly records of the VOC liquid throughput only for facilities that were in use prior to July 1978.	Same as in Rule 61.3.1.
Test Methods	Specifies test methods approved by the Environmental Protection Agency and CARB.	None	Same as in Rule 61.3.1.

Table II - Comparative Analysis of Rule 61.4.1

Items for Comparison	Rule 61.4.1	Rule 61.4	Best Available Control Technology (BACT)
Applicability	Regulates transfer of gasoline into any motor vehicle fuel tank with a capacity greater than 5 gallons at the following facilities: • retail GDF's where gasoline is dispensed from stationary underground tanks with a capacity of 250 gallons or more; and • non-retail GDF's where gasoline is dispensed from stationary underground tanks with a capacity greater than 550 gallons and where no more than 2,000 gallons of gasoline is transferred per calendar month.	Regulates transfer of gasoline and other VOCs (as defined in Rule 61.0) from the following stationary underground storage tanks into any motor vehicle fuel tank with a capacity greater than 5 gallons. Applies to the same facilities as Rule 61.4.1.	New GDF with an annual gasoline throughput >1 million gallons and any existing GDF proposing a throughput increase of one million per year or greater.
Exemptions	• Exempt from all rule requirements: - transfers from intermediate refuelers into motor vehicle fuel tanks - transfers into vehicles performing emergency work - transfers from stationary underground storage tanks used primarily in the fueling of aircraft and/or intermediate aircraft refuelers or boats - transfers from stationary underground storage tanks at non-retail GDFs where no more than 2,000 gallons are transferred during a calendar month.	Same as in Rule 61.4.1.	Same as in Rule 61.4.1.
Equipment and Operation Requirements	• A person shall not supply, offer for sale, sell, install or allow the installation of any Phase II vapor recovery system unless the system and its components are CARB certified. All components must be clearly and permanently identified; • Phase II vapor recovery system must have a minimum 95% control efficiency and be compatible with the Phase I system; • The system must be installed, operated, and maintained in accordance with recent applicable CARB certification procedures and Executive Orders; • The system must be maintained free of Title 17 defects; • The system must be compatible with on-board refueling vapor recovery (ORVR);	• Each GDF must have a Phase II vapor recovery system with a minimum 95% control efficiency; • The system must be installed, operated, and maintained in accordance with CARB certification; • The system must be maintained free of Title 17 defects; • The dispensing nozzles must be equipped with a hold-open latch device.	Same as in Rule 61.4.1.

Table II - Comparative Analysis of Rule 61.4.1 - Continued

Items for Comparison	Rule 61.4.1	Rule 61.4	Best Available Control Technology (BACT)
- Continued	• Specifies minimum liquid removal rates for liquid removal devices; • Each gas station must post nozzle operating instructions and a warning sign that topping off is prohibited; • New or replacement dispensers must have on each side only one hose and one nozzle for dispensing gasoline. Applies to replacements only if more than 50% of dispensers are replaced; • The vapor recovery system and associated components except for components with an allowable leak rate must be maintained free of liquid and vapor leaks. Components with an allowable leak rate must operate within such rate; • Contractors and installers are required to complete a manufacturer's training program and any relevant program required by CARB or the District; • By specified dates, GDFs dispensing more than 600,000 gallons of gasoline per year must install a CARB certified In-Station Diagnostic system.		
Inspection & Maintenance (I&M) Program	An I&M program must be implemented to ensure proper operation of the vapor recovery system. The program must be implemented by a facility representative and include, at a minimum, the following: • Periodic inspection of the system components. The frequency of periodic inspections is specified for retail and non-retail facilities; • A weekly liquid retention inspection of balance system coaxial hoses; • A monthly inspection of dispensing flow rates for each nozzle and each grade of gasoline; • An annual inspection to ensure compliance with all applicable District rules and regulations, all permit conditions, and all applicable CARB Executive Orders. <u>Maintenance Procedures</u> The I&M program requires that components identified and recorded as not being in good condition be repaired, replaced, or adjusted within 7 calendar days. Use of any component having a Title 17 defect or a defect identified in the CARB Executive Order is prohibited.	None	Same as in Rule 61.4.1

Table II - Comparative Analysis of Rule 61.4.1 - Continued

Items for Comparison	Rule 61.4.1	Rule 61.4	Best Available Control Technology (BACT)
Source Testing	Requires conducting an initial compliance test and subsequent periodic compliance tests (at least annually). A person conducting the tests must have a certificate from the South Coast AQMD or from other training program approved by the District.	None	Same as in Rule 61.4.1. In addition, the pressure decay leak test of the vapor recovery system must be conducted pursuant to the District Test Procedure TP-96-1.
Recordkeeping	Requires records be maintained of inspections, repairs and maintenance performed and the results of initial and periodic compliance tests. The rule specifies minimum information to be included in repair logs and test records. In addition, gasoline throughput must be recorded monthly.	None	Same as in Rule 61.4.1.
Test Methods	Specifies test methods approved by the Environmental Protection Agency and CARB.	None	Same as in Rule 61.4.1